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WINNSBORO, S. C.  
Wednesday, February 26, 1890

The killing of his wife by Napoleon Levell in Charleston is a most horrible occurrence. The killing of one's wife under the tragic circumstances of this particular homicide is a rare occurrence in South Carolina.

The Columbia Board of Trade, we regret to say, has declared itself in favor of subsidies. It is to be regretted that a larger number of the members of the Board were not in attendance. It is hard to realize that the very capital of South Carolina—the State that has so frequently and avowedly opposed the tariff—should now grow indifferent to the subject of subsidies to ships, and allow ten men declare the sentiment of the city.

It is rather early in the season to predict, but from what the Spartanburg Herald says, we may expect another lively contest for Congressional honors in the Fourth District for the ensuing term. That journal announces that Senator R. M. Smith, of Spartanburg, will be a candidate, and that among the other "possible" candidates are Duncan, of Spartanburg; Bratton, of Fairfield; Crawford, of Richland; McKissick, of Union; and Shell, of Laurens.

The charter of the Louisiana State Lottery will expire two years hence and the company is making a desperate effort to secure a new lease of life. Fearing that its charter would not be renewed in Louisiana, it made an effort to secure one in North Dakota, but having failed its next move is said to be to bribe the Legislature of Louisiana by offering to pay the whole debt of the State on condition that its charter be renewed. The lottery is a powerful organization and many Louisianians fear that the bribe will be accepted and the lottery be given another long lease of life.

The Charleston News and Courier, in replying to the remarks of Capt. Desportes before the Board of Trade of Columbia, casts an uncalculated and unjustifiable slur upon the people of "Doko" in this county, when in the course of its remarks, it says that Capt. Desportes' speech "would have sounded well at a Sunday-school celebration, or perchance it would have set the gaping rustics of Doko wild, etc." The insinuation contained in these words is plain enough, and why our esteemed contemporary should take occasion to insult an enlightened and intelligent community in the course of an argument on the subsidy question is beyond comprehension. The people of that section of the county referred to are just as well informed and intelligent as any community in the State, and this gratuitous fling at them will in no way injure them; but at the same time they feel called upon to resent so unjust an insinuation against a portion of the people of this county, who as a whole are noted for their intelligence, conservatism and patriotic devotion to duty. It will do the News and Courier and the cause for which it is fighting in the premises no good to give expression to such sentiments.

A UNITED STATES marshal and five deputies recently appeared in Sharon, Ga., armed with Winchester rifles and arrested seventeen prominent citizens for conspiring against a newly made postmaster. A day or two before that a deputy marshal was decoyed out of a Florida town and murdered. These incidents smack of the days of '76, when the Federal Government armed its minions and sent them to oppress and maltreat Southern Democrats, and when some Democrats taking the law in their own hand, executed vengeance on these minions. President Harrison is attempting to renew a role which everybody thought had been discarded. Does he imagine that the appearance on the peaceful streets of a country town of a posse of men ostentatiously swaggering about with Winchester, and arresting citizens, will do anything else than stir up the worst passions of the people and lead to violence and general outlawry? Such acts on the part of officers of the Federal Government give an excuse to the violent and turbulent element of the Southern population to defy the law and commit outrages that put a stigma on the civilization of the times.

Of all the papers in the State, and of the country as far as that is concerned, not one, except the Charleston Herald, has anything to say but of a commendatory nature, in referring to the action of Sheriff Hood under the unfortunate circumstances in which he was placed as the keeper of his father's murderer. The World, however, made it an occasion of a savage attack upon Sheriff Hood in particular and sheriffs in general, upon grounds which were evolved in the mind of the editor of that paper alone. Every body else saw in Sheriff Hood's conduct a man faithful to duty and conscientious in the discharge of it, although while performing the duty imposed upon him he acted contrary to the dictates of filial love and affection, perhaps. "Un-

der trying circumstances he did prove himself a faithful officer" the World now admits. This admission of the World should carry a lesson to that journal as well as others. Some papers are too eager to take up "reports" as the World did and pass judgment upon them and in the end they find themselves in the disagreeable position of eating their words or getting out of them as best they can. But as far as the abuse of the Sheriff, of Chester is concerned the utter worthlessness of the World's criticism is better shown by a card of the merchants and best citizens of Chester published in the News and Courier in which they, who know him, defend a faithful and courageous officer and effectually dispose of all charges of unfaithfulness on his part.

The Columbia Register propounds a question which should be carefully considered by true Democrats. It is this: "How does it do for a national democratic committee to hold that the hope of carrying the tariff reform movement to a successful issue is 'Utopian'?" It doesn't do at all. The Democratic party by its platform, by the utterances of Cleveland, Carlisle and other leaders, is unmistakably anchored upon a tariff reform foundation. We are bound to this policy and it is right and has the approval of right thinking men. Tariff reform is the policy of the party, and if those high authority in its councils cannot subscribe to this policy they should give way to those who do. Don't let it be said that national committees are not in accord with their party. This is a sure way to defeat. With Gov. Hill the vast majority of the party can exclaim, "We are Democrats," and being Democrats we can have nothing to do with the subsidy inquiry or tariff abolition. Those who are not with us are against us. To repeat the Register's question somewhat paraphrased, how does it do for a national committee to hold its position when he is not in accord with his party? Or how does it do for so-called Democratic papers, published in this State, to essay to speak for the Democracy when they hold to Republican doctrine? The answer to these questions will receive no uncertain answer from the people.

Senator Butler's Opinion.  
Perhaps no man in the State has a wider scope of experience in political matters than our own Senator Butler; therefore, his endorsement of Maj. Woodward's article to this paper must carry with it a great deal of strength. The Senator characterizes the article of Major Woodward as differing from "the twaddle we too often hear." The Senator characterizes the only plan for borrowing money, "You know how exactly what interest you are paying and will have more latitude for purchasing when you have the cash and not likely to buy more than you need." The argument then is that the plan will encourage thrift, energy and economy, the three conditions necessary for the prosperity of agricultural people.

The New Statesmanship.  
Some time ago the Baltimore Sun showed that out of \$105,000,000 expended by the United States between 1789 and 1882 Maryland had received but \$1,500,000. Senator Wilson thereupon showed that in the past seven years Baltimore has received about a million dollars and he thinks he can get some more for his home. He adds: "It has not been a long time since many statesmen, patriotically of the faith, laid down at war with the present latitude of expenditures upon rivers and harbors. Doubtless such views may have weakened the efforts of some in that direction in the past. But it can hardly be that any of Maryland's present delegation need the whip and spur to induce them to every exertion to promote a new custom house in Baltimore and all other needed public improvements. If they can accomplish as much in the next, as in the past seven years, there will be little ground of complaint on the part of anybody."

The bearing of this observation lies in the application of it. Senator Wilson mildly suggests that in the past, statesmen have been diffident about voting away the public money for river and harbor improvements; but he cheerfully adds that the Maryland line is now doing all it can to get into the front of the procession.

About the time Senator Wilson wrote this he was under fire. Another man wanted his seat; and doubtless an argument used was that Senator Wilson had been rather slow about getting a custom house and a new man could do better. Senator Wilson got back to the Senate, but he will doubtless conclude that his chief business hereafter is to engineer raids on the treasury for the benefit of his constituents.

Several Georgia Congressmen last year made themselves solid by securing public buildings. Poor Congressmen Norwood didn't get his little measure through, and despite his acknowledged ability and integrity and experience in political statesmanship, he alone was left at home. Cases of this sort may be multiplied. The true function and office of a Congressman is forgotten. He is not to guard the interests of the people at large but to get a good job for his district.

A Southern Congressman, last year, said the only safe guard against this vicious squandering of the public money lay in the Southern Democratic Congressmen. Like the Democratic Statesmen of old, mentioned by Senator Wilson, they stood aloof from raids, and headed off lobbyists. But we fear that in this new materialism that has swept over the South, the old conservative ideas will be lost, and the usefulness of a public servant will be gauged entirely by his power to secure appropriations. It is needless to say that this sentiment will be subversive of all that old order of things which built up a general government, which was the admiration of the world and gave the South a glory that cannot be matched in any other way.

#### FLORIDA PHOSPHATES.

Mr. McMaister Gives Some Interesting Information About the Newly Discovered Deposits.—The Bottom Has Not Dropped Out of the "Phosphate" Bubble in South-Carolina Phosphates.

Mr. Editor:—As some of your readers express a desire to know what I think of Florida phosphates, I will pen a few lines, though not accustomed to write for the papers, merely to gratify curiosity.

Mr. Scott, a large manufacturer of fertilizers in Atlanta, has been for eighteen months obtaining his supply of phosphate from the banks of Peace River, about 140 miles south of Ocala. This, which Mr. Scott claims to be somewhat superior to the South Carolina phosphate, resembles it and would naturally be recognized by persons familiar with the latter. It is shoveled from the banks where it is deposited by the flowing water—the sand is sifted out, leaving black pebbles and nodules of phosphate ready for the manufacture of fertilizers.

People living in that section of Florida entertain the belief that much of the land on the head waters of Peace River is full of phosphate rock and are now engaged in prospecting those localities. But the recent phosphate craze in Florida was the result of the discovery that beds of white and yellow clay in Marion and Citrus counties that had been thought to be only pipe clay is phosphate of a very high grade. Dr. R. K. Snowden, who is a thoroughly reliable chemist, states that what he analyzed contained from 60 to 84 per cent. of phosphate of lime. This is tantamount to all persons who were aware of the fact that South Carolina rock only ranged from 50 to 65 per cent.

The man who brought the first sample to Ocala, having found it in a shallow well that he was digging at Dunnellon, a railroad station on the Withlacoochee, eighteen miles from the Gulf, thought that it might be gypsum, of which some deposits had been recently discovered. On being analyzed the chemist was surprised to find it rich in phosphoric acid. A company was immediately formed and 13,000 acres of land in the neighborhood containing more or less of the phosphate were bought from residents and non-residents. Though much of this was bought at greatly above what had been the market price, yet being generally poor pine land, the whole amount paid probably did not reach \$125,000. The company, however, was capitalized at ten times that amount and the stockholders were enriched thereby, as much of the stock was sold above par. Mr. Brady, a rich manufacturer of Boston, it is said, having put over a half million dollars in it. Some stockholders, worth probably less than one thousand dollars, were suddenly possessed of \$50,000 or more. Another company, of which Mr. Baldwin, a large manufacturer of Savannah, is a member, was formed and the excitement arose so high that in some cases \$100 per acre was paid for land that had been thought to be almost without value.

A member of the first (Dunnellon) company then bought from Diston, of Philadelphia, who owns much of what is called swamp or overflowed land in Florida, about 55,000 acres of land lying about fifteen miles northwest of Dunnellon. This property did not cost him over one dollar per acre. After a month or two of excitement and possibly of reckless speculation the two companies, which had been the chief operators, evidently determined to proceed in a more systematic manner and not buy until some idea was had of the amount of phosphate contained in the land offered. This caused a lull in the business and gave to some people outside the State a pretext for saying that "the bottom had dropped out." I think that there is no foundation for such an opinion and have no doubt that the phosphate is of a high grade. The phosphate along the Withlacoochee and Peace Rivers and probably in other parts of Florida. A United States geological report made some years ago refers to phosphate found in Alachua County and recently it has been discovered near Tallahassee. At the time of the great excitement in Jefferson County, 140 miles northwest from Ocala about discoveries recently made there.

It is probable therefore, that within twelve months there will be immense quantities of high grade phosphates put on the market and that, though the sale of South Carolina phosphates may not diminish, prices will be greatly reduced and the farmer will be greatly benefited thereby. The Dunnellon Company now have Dr. Shepard, of Charleston, employed at a large salary to investigate their possessions. Under him a great many laborers are employed. Doubtless, in a few months that company will have a map showing the extent of every deposit and its depth so that the number of tons can be calculated and the wealth of the company approximately determined. The possibilities are immense for Dr. Snowden told me that he had examined one bed of phosphate which was thirty feet thick, and there are rumors of even much thicker beds.

One acre averaging thirty feet would yield about 60,000 tons of phosphate, and if valued at \$5 per ton, the whole would furnish \$3,000,000 worth of the stuff.

G. H. McMAISTER.

#### THOSE WHO WILL COUNT US.

It may be of interest at this time to know the divisions made of the census work in this State. By the terms of the Act of March, 1890, for the taking of the eleventh and subsequent censuses, the Secretary of the Interior is to designate the number of census supervisors to be appointed in each State and Territory, and to divide the country into districts therefor.

South Carolina has thus been divided into four districts as follows: First District—Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Laurens, Oconee, Pickens and Spartanburg. Supervisor, S. T. Pomeroy, of Spartanburg, Republican.

Second District—Aiken, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, Union and York Counties. Supervisor, Delavan Yates, of Aiken, Republican.

Third District—Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Hampton and Orangeburg Counties. Supervisor, Randall E. George, of Colleton, Republican, of course.

Fourth District—Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Marion, Sumter and Williamsburg Counties. Supervisor, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made.

#### BIG CHUNKS OF COMMON SENSE.

Senator Butler Commends Maj. Woodward's View on the Financial Policy of the Alliance.—It is so different from Much of the Twaddle we too often Hear.—How to Become a Lender Instead of a Borrower.

Major Woodward's plan of financial operation for the Alliance receives a handsome endorsement in the letter printed below from Senator Butler to Maj. Woodward.

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1890.  
My Dear Woodward: I have just read your letter to Mr. Meares in the News and Courier, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you my great satisfaction at the sentiments contained in it. The letter contains great big chunks of common sense and sound advice, so different from much of the twaddle we too often hear.

You have struck the keynote of the situation in your recommendations for jointly borrowing money and buying for cash. You know, then, exactly what interest you are paying and will have more latitude for purchasing where you have the cash and not likely to buy more than you need. Your plan will encourage economy and thrift, and stimulate the desire to maintain good credit, something which too many of our people have neglected. When once money lenders are assured they can get 10 per cent for their money, or even 8 per cent and the principal paid, when it is due, there will be no scarcity of money to loan. Plenty of people would be too glad to get this rate of interest when the Government is only paying 3 per cent, and many of the States 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent on their indebtedness. The first thing to be established is confidence, the next is economy and thrift, and prosperity is bound to follow.

No other people on earth could have survived the rate of interest paid by the agricultural population of the South since the war, and it is about time they were adopting the wise and sensible course you have suggested.

We have the advantage of any agricultural people in the world, if we would adopt business methods. If we would only go to work and make enough to eat at home, and save, the farmers would soon be lenders rather than borrowers of money.

Look at the condition of the farmers in the northwestern grain States, burning corn for fuel because they cannot realize any profit by its sale—and generally with nothing else to sell.

The interest on their mortgages due and unpaid, their families to support, what is to prevent a crash if this continues, and where is the relief? It is not now in sight. Contrast the situation of the farmer in the cotton belt, if he makes his own meat and bread, and only a little cotton, that little is as sure to command cash as a United States bond. He is near enough to the markets to avoid the destructive burdens of transportation. But buyers will hunt him up, and he can have a market at a price of a commodity which is imperishable in the usual meaning of that term. What other farmers have this advantage?

But I did not intend to do more than express my appreciation of your most admirable letter and commend it for its wisdom, its wisdom and practical advice. Very truly yours,

M. C. BUTLER.

Hon. T. W. Woodward, Winnsboro, S. C.

#### THE FARMER'S CONVENTION.

(Sumter Advance.)  
The farmers of the State compose over three-fourths of the voters in the Democratic party and can elect their delegates to the State Convention to suit themselves. Messrs. Shell & Co. must feel their own weakness when they think it necessary to hold a special nominating convention for March. Have not the farmers of the State and the same to stand up for themselves as Democrats in the State Convention against the wiles and machinations of any man or set of men? Why is it all advisable to hold a special nominating convention of farmers in March? It is all advisable for the farmers of South Carolina have as much manhood, patriotism and common sense as any set of men anywhere and can take care of themselves in the State Convention.

For the farmers to meet in Convention and elect delegates to the State Convention, to discuss the situation and their needs, formulate their demands and make up their issues with which to go before the people in the different counties and vote for men to go to the Legislature with reference to those issues is all right and proper. No objection can be urged against it. When the State Democratic nominating convention meets if they nominate a farmer for every State office there can be no objection to that. But for a special convention to be held for the purpose of nominating a State ticket would only engender bitterness and strife, because it would array one class against all other classes, and this could only result in harm. We are very much inclined to the opinion that Shell, Tillman & Co. are afraid to take their chances for office in the State Democratic convention.

Another objection to the convention of farmers making State nominations in March is that it will not be a representative convention. In the call for the convention made by Mr. Shell there is stated no list of representatives. Any county can send as many delegates as it chooses. Then no doubt some counties will not be represented in the Convention for in them Mr. Shell's Farmer's Association has no existence. One or two counties may, under these circumstances, carry the election and then the speaking of that then be called a representative convention? It would be no more nor less than a mass meeting of men representing scarcely anybody but themselves. How absurd then for such a body to attempt to make nominations for the Democratic party of the State.

A full line of fresh Canned Goods. Hay, Corn and Oats always on hand, low down and cheap for cash. Cigars and Tobacco. Mat Le Best Cheating Tobacco. Come and see us and bring the cash with you.

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CONFECTIONARY.

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,

PLAIN AND FRENCH

CANDIES, FRUITS,

NUTS AND

RAISINS.

G. A. WHITE.

DENTISTRY.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

—President Harrison has been to Pittsburg in attendance upon the opening of the Carnegie Library.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight adulterated powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL ST., N. Y.

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DEAFNESS & HEAR LOSSES REMEDIED BY THE LATEST METHOD. T. H. BROWN, 100 N. 3rd St., New York. Write for book of FREE TEST.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original, best, only genuine. Beware of cheap imitations. For the cure of all the diseases of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, flatulence, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. Sold by McMaister, Brice & Ketchin, 4-61x1y.

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For the cure of all the diseases of the hair, itching, dandruff, etc. Sold by McMaister, Brice & Ketchin, 4-61x1y.

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Business Generally

McCarley & Co.'s

HAS continued quite active since Christmas. There has not been the usual rush of business, but a steady flow of customers going and coming. This is just as we hoped it would be. We had no idea of dropping into the condition of inactivity for the next few weeks, but determined to keep things moving. Any country can send as many delegates as it chooses. Then no doubt some counties will not be represented in the Convention for in them Mr. Shell's Farmer's Association has no existence. One or two counties may, under these circumstances, carry the election and then the speaking of that then be called a representative convention? It would be no more nor less than a mass meeting of men representing scarcely anybody but themselves. How absurd then for such a body to attempt to make nominations for the Democratic party of the State.

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Attest: J. O. BOAG, Commissioner.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is	10,000
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25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 200 are	40,000
600 PRIZES OF 100 are	60,000

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100 Prizes of \$500 are	\$50,000
100 Prizes of 300 are	30,000
100 Prizes of 200 are	20,000

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Headquarters for the best Family Sewing Machine on the market. The Improved High-Arm, Davis.

the only Vertical Feed Machine. Several hundred in daily use in Fairfield County, giving universal satisfaction. Also agent for the New Home, the Favorite and other sewing machines, for sale as low as the lowest by J. O. BOAG.

A big lot of No. 1 COOKING STOVES and Utensils just from the foundry and for sale cheap for cash. J. O. BOAG.

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THOSE wanting either of these well known Planters can get them promptly by giving me their orders. JAMES PAGAN, Agent.

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**NEW GOODS.**

**D. A. HENDRIX**

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**IN A FEW DAYS**

We will have the largest assortment of GLASSWARE and CROCKERY we have ever had. We will continue to lead in low prices on these goods.

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Give us your trade; we need it. We will treat you right.

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